felt in the Marquis of Hastings's Lady Elizabeth, in

consequence of her defeat in the Derby, who

Vol. XXVIII No. 8,477.

WASHINGTON. RESTORATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES-TWO NEW STATES FROM TEXAS—SOLUTION OF THE LOUISIANA COMPLICATIONS-THE TAX BILL -FLORIDA ADOPTS THE AMENDMENT-THE

IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION—THE WHISKY RING—WASHINGTON CITY GOVERNMENT. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 9, 1868. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Willey opened the debate on the bill for the admission of the Southern States, which was discussed until the hour of adjournment. He took strong ground in favor of the bill, and held that it is more dangerous to exclude the negro from citizenship, than to give him the elective franchise. The cry of negro supremacy was unmeaning, senseless; the ery of the demagogue, addressed to the unthinking multitude. On the point of social equality Mr. Willoy quoted from an address of a colored Methodist bishop who attended the recent Conven-

tion in this city, as follows: By equality we mean not to thrust ourselves upon you, nor to have you thrust yourselves upon us. We propose to walk into your parlors when you invite us, and we do not propose that you shall walk into our parlors until we invite you.

Mr. Saulsbury made a Copperhead negro-flating speech, after which a vote was taken on Mr. Wilson's amendment to include Alabama, which resulted-Yeas 22, Nays 21. Messrs. Conkling, Edmonds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, and Trumbull voted against the amendment. Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Drake, Patterson of New-Hampshire and Sprague were absent. Mr. Howard offered an amendment that the Governor shall call the Legislature together within twenty days after the passage of the act to ratify the fourteenth Constitutional amendment, and that the President shall issue a proclamation announcing such ratification within ten days after its adoption. Senator Sherman offered an amendment relative to the invalidity of debts contracted in the State of Georgia prior to 1865; after a short discussion of which, the Senate went into Executive Session. It is expected that the consideration of the bill in Committee of Whole may be finished and that the Senate will vote to-morrow.

After the Chinese Embassy had been disposed of, routine business of the House was resumed. Two reports were made from the Committee on Reconstruction-one by Mr. Beaman, proposing a division of the State of Texas into two States, and one by Mr. Paine, providing for the inauguration of State officers in Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. Mr. Beaman's bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted to the Committee. Mr. Paine's bill was passed without delay. It will cover the difficulties in Lou-Isiana, between Gen. Buchanan and the Chief of the Board of Registration. The bill provides for the meeting of the Legislatures elect in these Southern States which have adopted new Constitutions. It says that these Legislatures shall convene at the time provided in the new Constitutions, or by the Conventions framing said Constitutions, and in case no such provision has been made, then they shall convene within 30 days after the passage of the act. This covers the Louisiana case. The new Constitution of that State provides that the Chairman of the Board of Registration shall call the Legislature together on the second Monday after the result of the election shall have been officially promulgated. Gen. Buchanan ordered that the Legislature should not assemble until November next, and afterward placed the Chairman of the Board of Registration under arrest for attempting to carry out the order of the Constitation. Gen. Buchanan's motives are, of course, well understood, and his action is timely, as it gives Congress this opportunity to provide against such a hinderance to the speedy admission of the Southern States. Shortly after 1 o'clock the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and went to work in earnest on the tax bill, and before the time for recess the administrative part of the bill had been disposed of, and the subject of special taxes was under consideration. The progress was not so rapid a expected, owing to the numerous interests involved in the bill having so many friends to consume the time in speaking in their behalf. Mr. Schenck, who is managing the bill, is very watchful, vigorously meeting every movement against it and in favor of a special interest. Although the work to-day was not done so rapidly as was expected, yet the opinion prevails that the bill can be disposed of next week.

During the consideration of the Tax bill in the House, to-day, Mr. Welker of Ohio offered an amendment to the provision imposing a special tax of \$100 on all brokers, which passed the Committee of the Whole, and it is probable from the vote that the House will finally adopt it. The amendment provides that a tax of \$50 shall be paid by all brokers whose business reaches \$40,000 a year, \$100 in cases of over \$40,000 and under \$80,000, and \$150 where the business exceeds the latter amount. The House was in session to-night until 10% o'clock on the Tax bill. There was a large attendance of members, and a very full and general discussion of the subject. Gen. Butler gave notice that he intends to-morrow to move a postponement of the bill until the first Monday of December, and a recommittal to the Committee with instructions to bring in a special bill relative to whisky, tobacco, and other matters. Gen. Schenck would oppose any such proposition, as it would take far more time to mature such a measure than to go on and finish the present bill. Mr. Barnes made an effort to have the patent medicine article, in which he is specially interested, exempted from the stamp tax duty, but he was opposed by several members. Then he lost his temper, and said that he had been insulted by two members. Mr. Barnes alluded to Gen. Butler and another member, but he calmed down after a little foaming. If Gen. Butler's intentions are carried out to-morrow, the fate of the bill

Senator Wilson has received a dispatch from Forida informing him that the Legislature of that State today adopted the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The Legislature has adjourned until the 15th inst., when it will reassemble and elect United States Senators. Gen. Meade will reach this city to-night or to-morrow morning, having been summoned to consult with Gen. Grant in regard to the inauguration of State officers in the States of his District and upon

other military matters connected with his command. In the absence of several members of the Board of Managers, Woolley was not enumoned before them to-day, but was left undisturbed in the nicely-carpeted parlors which the Copperhead journals describe as "the Capitol bastile." Many Western bankers and brokers were examined with reference to money transactions with Woolley, and important informs

tion was elicited. At a caucus of the Republican members of the Senate, this morning, the purpose being to select officers for the Senate, it was resolved to postpone the whole subject until next December. A general discussion developed the fact that Mr. Charles, the Executive Clerk, is the only person who is in the least objectionable. It turned out on an informal canvass that only five Republicans were in favor of the removal of Mr. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms; and the movement against Mr. Defrees, Public Printer, proved to be without

any strength whatever, The Chinese Embassy was received in the House of Representatives to-day at 11 o'clock. Long before that hour the galleries were filled to their fullest capacity, and en trance to any part of the hall was an ntter impossibility. The scenes in a degree resembled those of the impeachment trial in the Senate, when from 1,000 to 2,000 spectators looked down on the floor. Nearly every Representative was in his seat. Chairs were arranged in front of the Speaker's desk and within the first row of benches for the acNEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1868.

few well-chosen words, made known the reception arrangements, and remarked that the Clerk would read the journal, but that on the appearance of the Embassy all proceedings should be suspended. At five minutes after 11. Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Schenck entered at the main entrance of the chamber, followed by Gen. Banks and Chi Tajen. Mr. Brooks and Sun Tajen followed, and then the other members of the Embassy, interpreters and secretaries. The House received them standing. The strangers advanced up the middle aisle until they reached the front of the Speaker's desk, when they were arranged in the following order: Mr. Burlingame was the central figure: on his right were Mr. Schenck, Sun Tajen, Mr. Brooks, and four members of the Embassy. On his left were Gen. Banks, Chi Taien, three members of the Embassy, Mr. Brown, and Mr. De Champs. The Chinese were arrayed in their prescribed court dress. Hats of the finest rice-plant texture, ornamented with red silk floss, diamonds, and, in two cases, peacocks' feathers; blue, white, purple, yellow, and lavender tunics, satin boots, and loose pantaloons. All bore handsome fans. They seemed in no way oppressed or overawed by the greatness of the lower branch of Congress. Mr. Colfax made a neat little speech of welcome, with which the English-speaking interpreters were delighted. Mr. Burlingame responded very happily, and won golden opinions from the House and galleries. At the conclusion of his speech there was a round of applause which centinued several seconds. Verbatim reports of the speeches may be found in another column. The formalities did not occupy more than 15 minutes, and at their conclusion the whole party took positions in front of the official reporters' desk. Then the members of the filed past them, and introduced by the Committee of the House appointed for the purpose. Messrs. Cullum, Farnsworth, Judd, Dawes, Mullins, and Sawyer were among the first presented. Nearly all the Representatives were introduced, and the Democrats, forgetting for a time their pet theory that this is a white man's Government, were as auxious as the Republicans to shake hands with men who are not of the great Cancasian race, and are of a hue bordering on the detested black. The Republicans in-

dulged in a laugh at James Brooks, who was comfortable-indeed, happy-with a Chinaman on his left arm, marching up and down the hall. Thad. Stevens was toward the last presented, and had a pleasant chat with the principal Embassadors through an interpreter. Mr. Burlingame's reception of his old friends was warm and heartfelt. The Senate, too, attended, and the leading members of that body were presented. At the conclusion of the introductions the whole party took the seats assigned within the bar of the House, and listened to the reading of the journal and calling of the roll, and some of the ordinary formalities of legislation. The Chinese were not, however, allowed to enjoy themselves peaceably. Several of the more curious members gathered around them to solicit autographs and examine their costumes. The pages attacked them with innumerable autograph books, and cards were interchanged until the supply of the Embassadors had been exhausted. Some of the more curious of the Embassy went to the reporters' desk, and were astonished at the dexterity of John J. Mc-Elhone, who wrote short-hand for them with left and right hand, as his fancy prompted. Phonography was a mystery to them, and it was with difficulty that they could be made to understand that every word spoken was taken down and printed next morning. At half-past 11 they retired to the Speaker's room, where another reception awaited them. The wives and daughters of members of Congress had gathered in strong force, and were presented. Card-writing was again the order; but the Chinese bore it with commendable patience, and were delighted with the attentions paid them. After an hour spent in this manner, they visited several of the committeerooms, the rotunda, the library, and the Supreme Court, about all of which they propounded a thousand questions. Finally they drove away at about 1 o'clock, amid the plaudits of the multitude.

The following is the bill to provide for the erection of two additional States in the State of Texas, and for other purposes, introduced in the House to-day,

for other purposes, introduced in the House to-day, by Mr. Beaman of Michigan:

Whereas: The people of the State of Texas desire to erect out of the territory of the State two additional States of convenient size; and Whereas, the people of said State of Texas, in pursuance of an Act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and of the several acts supplementary thereto, have elected delegates to a Convention to form a constitutional government for the State of Texas; and Whereas, it is desired that the two additional States to be formed out of the territory of the said State of Texas be respectively bounded and named as follows:

State of Texas situate and embraced within the following lines, namely: Beginning at a point in the middle of the channel, between Galveston Island and Bolivar Point; thence through Galveston Bay to the mouth of the San Jacinto River; up the San Jacinto River to its confinence with the eastern fork of the San Jacinto; thence up said eastern fork, with the western boundaries of the Counties of Liberty and Polk; thence north to the Trinity River; thence up said Trinity River to the mouth of the Bois dejarc, or east fork of the Trinity, thence up the said cast fork to the north-west corner of the county of Fannin; thence north to the south-west corner of the county of Fannin; thence north with the western border of Fannin to Red River; thence down said Red River to the eastern boundary of the State to the Gulf of, Mexico; thence west across the Gulf to the point of the beginning, be erected into a new State, to be known by the name of the State of East Texas.

That all that part of the territory of said State of Texas situate and embraced within the following described limits, namely: Beginning at a point in Pass Cavallo midway between the island and peninsula of Matagorda; thence through Matagorda Bay to the Colorado River; thence up the Colorado River to where it is interrupted by parallel 32 north latitude; thence due west to the Rio Grande; thence down said Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico; thence through the Gulf of Mexico to the point of beginning, be cancted into a new State, to be called and known by the name of the State of Texas.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: That whenever the said delegates llows: That is to say, that all that part of the territory of the

Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: That whenever the said delegates shall be assembled in Convention, the said delegates to said Convention shall organize and form themselves into three respectively to be composed of the said conventions respectively to be composed of the delegates respectively residing within their respective limits of the four States as bounded and described in the preamble to the act.

ct.

2. Be it further enacted, That the said respective contions shall be organized and conducted in all respects one shall be organized. ths act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said respective conventions shall be organized and conducted in all respects as near as may be in accordance with the provisions of said act entitled." An Act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and the acts supplementary thereto; and that when the people of any one of the said proposed States shall have framed a Constitution of State government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, in all respects framed by the Convention thereof, and when such Constitution shall be ratified by the voters thereof in accordance with said acts, and when such Constitution shall have also have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by vote of its Legislature elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and known as Article XIVth, said State shall be declared emitted to representation in Gongress, and Schators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law.

Be it further enacted, That the said respective

Hosts of whisky men, principally from New-York and the West, have arrived here in anticipation of the legislation on that pertion of the Tax bill relating to whisky. The Shook-Woolley crowd, who are interested in keeping the tax at two dollars, muster in strong force to operate on the lobby and bring their influence to bear, so as to secure the desired result. They have already begun operations, and the "Ring" is in full working

Gen. Van Wyck took the train this evening for New-York and Buffalo, where he intends to speak at ratification meetings for Grant and Colfax. The Boards of City Council held separate

to-day under their respective party organizations The Conservative members, in joint meeting, adopted a preamble, that, in violation of the charter, the City Register (Republican) has refused to deliver the election returns to the joint meeting of the Councils, and directing the committee to again demand the returns from the Register, so that they may be counted. The committee, after a short absence, reported that the Register had again refused to comply with their demands, so the meeting gave the committee further time to attend to business, and authorized it to send for persons and papers, and employ counsel. A recess was then taken until to-morrow evening. The duplicate joint convention, consisting of the radical members of the two boards, also assembled at 11:30 o'clock, but finding the Aldermen's Room occupied, they went to the Council Chamber, which they found locked. The Conservative Council which had convened there previous to the assemblage of the joint convention had locked it when they adjourned. A duplicate key was found somewhere, and the door was opened. When the Council had entered they could do no business for want of a quorum. They accordingly sat idle until the Conservative joint convention adjourned, when the Conservative Councilmen returned to their chamber to adjourn. As soon as the Conservatives entered the room the President of the Radical wing announced that a quorum was present, whereupon the Chairman of the Committee appointed yesterday to count the vote arose, and reported that the Repub lican canaidates of the Fifth Ward had been elected, and that the majority for Mr. Bowen is 168. A Committee was then appointed to await upon the Mayor and inform him that the Joint Convention was now prepared to receive any communication he might be ready to make The Committee returned and reported that the The Committee returned and reported that the Mayor had no communication to make at present, but when it was necessary it would be his pleasure and duty to do so. The Mayor informed the Council that he had taken possession of his office, and was engaged in discharging his duties. The radical joint convention then adjourned, to meet at the call of the mayor. Little of he legitimate business is transacted at the City Hall in consequence of the clog in the official machinery.

The funeral of D. B. Wylie. a member of the Richings Opera Troupe, who died yesterday, took place to-day.

place to-day.

Commander Richmond Anlick of the United States Navy died last night, aged 40 years. GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS. Washington, June 9.-Gen. Grant took the

Academy examination and deliver the diplomas to the graduating class. He will return in two or three days and start for Colorado.

noon train to-day, and will attend the West Point

THE CHINESE EMBASSY RECEIVED BY

CONGRESS. Washington, June 9.—The House assembled at 11 o'clock, an hour earlier than the usual time for meeting, that hour having been fixed for the official reception of the Chinese Embassy. The attendance of members was very large, and the galleries were crowded. The members of the Senate did not respond to the invitation. The Speaker called the House to order at 11 o'clock, and said, before directing the Clerk to read the journal of yesterday: The Chair announces the appointment of Mr. Brooks, of New York, on the Commit, tee of Reception, in place of Mr. Wood, of New York, who is detained at home on account of sickness. The reading of the journal will be suspended when the door-keeper shall announce the presence of the Committee of the House of Representatives with the Chinese Embassy. In coming to the principal door, down the arch to the Speaker's desk, the House of Representatives will receive them standing. Before the formal presentation takes place, the Chair will announce the period at which the members shall resume their seats by a single stroke of the gavel, and after the presentation the Committee of the House of Representatives will introduce the Embassy to the members individually who desire to be introduced. The Clerk then proceeded with the reading of the journal of yesterday, but in about five minutes the reading ceased by direction of the Speaker, and the Sergeant-at Arms announced the presence at the principal door of the Committee of the House of Representatives with the Chinese Embassy. The Committee and the Embassy advanced up the main aisle, Mr. Schenck escorting Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Banks escorting Chihejin, and Mr. Brooks escorting Sun Jajin. The other members of the Embassy followed, and all took their positions facing the Speaker in the area. The Speaker, by a stroke of the gavel, indicated that the members of the House who had been on their feet as the Embassy entered should resume

their seats. Mr. Schenck then said: Mr. Speaker: The Committee charged by your ap-pointment with that duty have the honor to present new to the House of Representatives his Excellency Anson Burlingame, and their Excellencies, his assistants of the Chinese Embassy.

The Speaker with the Chinese of Welcome.

The Speaker, rising, pronounced his speech of welcome

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Speaker, rising, pronounced his speech of welcome in the following words:

Your Excellencies: The House of Representatives intermits its ordinary labors to-day to receive in this Hall the Embassy which the oldest nation of the world has commissioned to America and Europe; and in the name of the people of the United States, we hid you welcome. Spanning a continent in our area, from the Bay of Fundy to the granite portals of the Golden State, we turn our faces from the fatherland of Europe to classy hands in closer relations than ever before with those who come to us from that continent which was the birthplace of mankind. Nor does it lessen our pleasure that the chief of this Embassy, transferred as he was from membership here to diplomatic duties abroad, so won the confidence of his Imperial Majesty to whom he was accredited, that he returned to our midst honored with his distinguished associates as the custodians of the most remarkable trust ever committed by an Emperor to his envoys. This Embassy of the Chinese Empire, which has attracted such universal attention, has been hailed throughout our land not only as making an onward step in the world's history, but as being of peculiar interest to this Republic. With our Western States fronting the same Pacific sea, on which the millions of China have looked ages before our country was bern into the family of nations, with our Pacific Railroad rapidly approaching completion, and destined with the steamers, plying from its termini east and west, to become the highway of commerce between Asia and Europe, with our possession on the Pacific slope, nearest of all the great nations to the Empire from which you come, we hall your appearance at this capital as the augury of closer commercial and international intercourse. Wishing for you as cordial a greeting wherever you may go, of the Thames and the Scine, the Danube and the Ruine, and a heartfelt welcome.

Mr. Burlingame responded to the Speaker's address of welcome. He said:

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Mr. Burlingame responded to the Speaker's address of welcome. He said:

Mr. Spraker: On behalf of my associates and myself. I thank you for this warm and unusual reception. It transcends all personal compliment, it is the greeting of one great people by another; it is the occident and the orient for the first time in that electric contact, whose touch "makes the whole world kin;" it is the meeting of two civilizations which have hitherto revolved in separate spheres; it is a mighty revolution. Let us hope, Sir, that i, will go on without those convulsions which are too apt to mark great changes in human affairs; let us hope that it will be achieved without the shedding of one drop of human blood. We are for peace; we came not with the beat of the drum, nor martial tread, though representing the latent power of eighty millions of fighting men. We are the heralds of good will; we seek for China that equality without which nations and men are degraded. We seek not only the good of China, but we seek your good, and the good of all mankind. We do this in no sentimental sense. We would be practical as the tolling millions whom we represent. We invite you to a broader trade; we invite you to a more intimate examination of the structure of Chinesse civilization; we invite you to a better appreciation of the manners of that people, their temperance, their patience, their habits of scholarship, their competitive examinations, their high culture of tea and silk; and we shall ask for them from you, modern science, which has taken its great development within the memory of man, and the holy doctrine of our Christian faith. It is for the West to say what our reception shall be; it is for the West to say whether or not it was sincere when it continued for a long time to invite was sincere when it continued for a long time to invite was sincere when it continued for a long time to invite was sincere when it continued for a long time to invite was sincere when it continued for a long time to invite was sincere when it continued

House to the members of the Chinese Embassy then took place. It was managed in good-humored, informal style, some of the younger Celestials seeming to enjoy the cene, and occasionally busying themselves in giving autographs to members. All the presentations having taken place, the members of the Embassy took their scats

on chairs ranged in the area, and the House went on with the business, including a vote by Yeas and Nays. Finally, at 12 o'clock, the signal of departure was given, and the Embassy, escorted by the Committee, went from the Hall, the members of the House paying it the respect of standing as it retired.

THE HON. WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

William Sprague, yesterday elected United States Senator from Rhode Island, was born at Cranston, R. I., Sept. 12, 1830. He is a nephew of William Sprague who was Governor of Rhode Island in 1838-9, and United States Senator from 1842 to 1846. Since his boyhood he has been engaged in the calico print works founded by his father and uncle, in which he is now principal partner. He is probably the richest man in Congress. The print works of the Spragues are the most extensive print works in Rhode Island Nor are these manufactures confined to prints alone, but they are interested in woolen and flax works. Nor is their time taken up with the business of the mills alone. The new Narragansett Park, at Providence, is due to them, and under their influence it bids fair to rival our Jerome Park. The firm, also, are interested in the operative building associations, for the purpose of furnishing operatives at the mills with pleasant homes.

The subject of the present sketch was nominated for Governor in 1860 by a portion of the Republican party, and elected in consequence of a coalition be tween them and the Democrats. In February 1861, foreseeing the outbreak of the civil war, he offered to the President and Gen. Scott 1,000 men and a battery of artillery, and as soon as the call for troops went with them to the field. The commission of brigadier-general of volunteers was effered to him in May, but he refused it. He fought with the Rhode Island troops at Bull Run, where his horse was shot under him, and in several engagements of the Chickshominy campaign. He was reflected Gover-nor in 1861-2, and chosen U. S. Senator for six years from March 4, 1863. A few years ago he married Kate, the only daughter of Chief-Justice Chase, His Senatorial course has been marked by quiet, faithful work rather than of brilliant oratorical displays: yet his speech on the Mexican question betrayed both force of thought and a statesmanlike breadth of views. As Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures he has given satisfaction. His business-like habits and great understanding of commercial law peculiarly fit him for that position. During the Impeachment trial he was a constant attendant in the Senate chamber, and voted "aye" on the question as to the guilty acts of the President of the United

MURDER-THE LORD BOND ROBBERY. MONTREAL, June 9 .- Detective officer Cullen was shot this morning while taking Charles Gardner, a prisoner, to the police station. Gardner was supposed to be connected with an extensive Bond robbery in the States, and was arrested here on information from the United States authorities. Cullen is mortally wounded in the groin. Two accomplices of Gardner were also ar-rested, and bends to a large amount were found in their

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP NEVADA. FORTRESS MONROE, June 9.- The steamship Nevada, which sailed from New-York on the 3d inst. sank on Diamen Reef, seven miles south of Hatteras during the thick weather of the 5th inst. A light northwest wind was prevailing. She had ten passengers on board, who lost all their personal baggage. One sailor, whose name was unknown, was drowned. He was lost in an attempt to get out an anchor. The captain, passengers, and crew were taken off by the steamer Resolute, and landed in Norfolk, and they took the Annamessic Line last night for Now-York. The vessel floated off the shoals, and went down in twelve fathoms. The Nevada belonged to Messrs. F. Alexander & Sons, who also acted as agents of the vessel. Her value was \$400,000, and that of her cargo, as much more. The vessel was insured, as was, doubtless, the whole or greater part of her freight. She belonged to a line running from New-York to Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, returning by the same route. She was a new vessel, this being her second vorage. Her passengers were D. S. Fernandez, O. Castaigne, Jose Pastor, Mr. Stocker, Mrs. Maria Josefa C. rantia and maid, James Hull, F. C. Smith, J. Hollister, J. Baiz y Castaillo, and G. B. Miller. west wind was prevailing. She had ten passengers on

THE INDIANS-LEAVENWORTH AND TOPEKA REPORTS.

LEAVENWORTH, June 9 .- Col. Leavenworth, who has recently been among the Keowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, arrived last evening from Fort Cobb. Apache Indians, arrived last evening from Fort Cobb. He has spent several menths among these tribes, and previous to his visit, was a strong friend of the Indians, defending them against charges of crime, and blaming the whites for all the acts of hostility that have been committed. He now says that the trites have violated their treaty obligations, and he advises the withholding of the annutites, and the prosecution of vigorous war measures. He adds that the Indians are daily committing depredations which render it impossible for stangers le ires. He had a that the it impossible for stangers to the the common their vicinity with safety. It is said that strong ecommondations have been forwarded to Washington to the ladion Europe, and place the management of recommendations have been forwarded to Washington to abolish the Indian Eurean, and place the management of Indian affairs in the hands of the military. A Topeka dispatch says that the band of Cheyennes, who made a raid on the Kaw Reservation, left on Friday, after a little skirmish with the Kaws. Their passage through the settlements alarmed the settlers, but they did not harm the whites.

THE OSAGE INDIANS' KANSAS LANDS

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LEAVENWORTH, June 9.—The recent treaty with the Osage Indians, by which \$,000,000 acres of laud is ceded to the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company for 25 cents per acre, is in positive disfavor in Southern Kansas. Other companies desired to purchase the land, but the Commissioners rejected their propositions. Gen. Blair, representing the Missouri, Fort Scott and Santa Fé Railroad Company, which starts south-west from Sedalia, in this State, and runs the entire length of these lands east and west, offered \$2,000,000 for the lands, and, in addition, agreed to give every sixteenth section to the State for School purposes on very liberal terms. The Commissioners, however, would entertain no proposition on the subject. Gen. Blair's proposal and the Commissioners' reply are to be published. It is claimed that the Government, the Indians, and the people of Kansas have been defrauded in the interest of a single railroad company, and that lands enough to build three railroads have been given to one company.

NEW-YORK SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

Buffalo, June 9.—The Convention began BUFFALO, June 9.—The Convention began shooting to-day. The first shooting was at 300 yards, 10 shots, with rests. The first prize was won by Frederick A. Giance; the second by Cyrus Bradley. The second trial was at 100 yards, off hand, open sights, ten shots. The first prize was won by W. A. Lyon; the second by E. Williams, and the third by Cyrus Bradley. Next followed single trap shooting at 10 brds, 21 yards, at a rise of 80 yards, boundary shot, limited to one cause. This was the feature of the day. Sixty-four entries were made. The following is the score, showing the number of birds

ollowing is the score, showing the number of bit	140
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At this point, owing to the lateness of the hour, furth	eı
to morning at	6.3

shooting was postponed until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, when the contest is to be resumed. The birds are in excellent condition. The attendance was large, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. BASE-BALL TOURNAMENT AT NIAGARA FALLS

BASE-BALL TOURNAMENT AT NIAGARA FALLS
BUFFALO, June 9.—The Base-Ball Tournay
at Niagara Falls opened to-day with a game between the
Frontiers of Black Rock and the Frontiers of St.
Catharine's. Canada. The score was 49 to 23 in favor of
Black Rock. The ground was rather moist, but will be
good to-morrow. The attendance was very small. Tomorrow morning the Frontiers of Black Rock will play
the Perews of Buffalo, In the afternoon the winning
club will play the Stars of Hamilton, Canada. THE TEXAS CONVENTION. Austin, June 9 .- The Judiciary Committee

AUSTIN, June 9.—The Jadiciary Committee reported a resolution, which passed, requesting Congress to allow the Convention to appoint boards of registration. Mr. Hamilton of Travis County believed that Gen, Buchanan was partial to Rebels, and that nothing could be hoped from him. Mr. Hamilton of Bastrop styled Gen. Buchanan a "Copperhead," and added that he would stock the Convention with Rebels if he had power. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the proposed division of the State. A committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of seiling part of the State to the Government.

ALBANY, June 9.—Callicot and Enright arrived at the Penttentiary last evening. Enright was downlearted, but his companion maintained his composure. To-day their hair was cut, and they were dressed in prison clothes. Callicot told Gen. Pillsbury that he had never done any hard work; therefore, he sould prefer writing or other light employment.

EUROPE.

IMPENDING WAR IN THE EAST. THE CRETAN DEPUTIES RECEIVED BY THE GREEK

Boston, Mass., June 9.-A letter from Athens, just received, says: "The Greek Government has received Cretan deputies, thus virtually recognizing Crete as a part of the Greek nation." The writer says: "This event is almost certain to lead to war between Turkey and Greece, to be followed by a general European War, with France, Austria, and Great Britain on the side of Turkey.

GERMANY.

THE FEDERAL BUDGET-A LOAN BILL. Berlin, June 9.-The North-German Parliament has voted the appropriatious for the expenditures of the ensuing fiscal year. A bill has been introduced to raise a lean, the proceeds of which shall be applied to improvement of the Federal Navy.

LUXEMBURG.

RIOTS IN THE INTEREST OF FRANCE. BRUSSELS, June 9.-Riotous demonstrations have recently been made in Luxemburg in favor of France. The disorder was promptly repressed, and the leaders

FRANCE.

THE NEW RUSSIAN EMBASSADOR-PACIFIC

Paris, June 9.—Baron Stackelberg, the new Russian Minister, presented his credentials and had a formal reception at Court yesterday. In the remarks which he made on the occasion he hoped for the continuance of the friendly relations between France and Russia on the basis of mutual interests. The Emperor Napoleon made a pacific reply. He reciprocated the hope expressed by Baron Stackelberg, and thought that the appointment of an Envoy personally so popular in France was a pledge of amity.

THE CHASSEPOT GUN.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says: "Marshal Niel, Minister of War, has just submit-ted to the Emperor a report on the practice with the Chassepot gun. That arm was given out in the month of September, 1866, as an experiment, to the battalion of Chassepot gun. That arm was given out in the month of September, 1866, as an experiment, to the battalion of Foot Chasseurs of the Guard. Its distribution to the other regiments of the Guard only commenced at the close of March, 187, and by degrees, as the manufacture advanced, the delivery of these rifles was extended to the Infantry of the Line, the whole of which was supplied by the end of April last, or in a little more than a year from the first issue. However recent this may be for many of the regiments, the experience obtained permits an opinion to be formed as to the efficiency of the weapon. The regulation range of the new rifle is 1,000 meters, although it may easily extend to 1,100. The projectile, fired at a velocity of 450 meters per second, has a taglectory so low that at a distance of 250 metres the ball does not rise much above the line of aim, which results a most favorable condition for the efficacy of fire. From the rapidity with which the arm may be loaded in any position, kneeling, seated, lying down, as well as standing, the men, are able to fire seven eight, or even 10 shots per minute, taking aim, or 14 without shouldering the gun. With the old musket the maximum range was but 600 meters, the velocity 324 meters per second, and the men under normal conditions were only able to fire two shots per minute, while, as they were forced to load standing, they were all the time exposed to the enemy. With respect to precision of aim, the advantages are not less remarkable. The subjoined table shows the average number per cent of shots which struck the line of target at the various distances, and the mean results obtained by the three categories of men, representing the different periods during which they had had those arms in use, are a proof of the facility with which the troops become accustomed to their use:

Averages obtained. Distance in Meters. With the old rifled musket. 200, 400, 600, 800, 1,000.

arms scould be invited to take part.
A NEW SENSATIONAL PAMPHLET-WAR BETWEEN FRANCE The Paris correspondent of The London Times gives a

summary of a new anonymous pamphlet which advocates

a sharp, short, but decisive war with Prussia, The writer takes the ground that in a war between Prussia and a sharp, short, but decisive war with Prussia, The writer takes the ground that in a war between Prussia and France, Russia will be the ally of Prussia, and that as Russia is not yet prepared for war, it is important for France to lumble Prussia now. The object of the war, according to the writer, should not be the againable ment of France, but the liberation of Germany from Prussian rule. The war once over, it will be for Germany to reconstitute herself. All that France would do would be to protect the manifestation of the popular will by universal suffrage. Bayaria, of course, will keep her dynasty. The reigning house of Baden associated to Prussia will be rejected by liberated Germany, and the whole of Suabla will form but one State under the house of Wurtemburg. Lower Saxony will take back her national dynasty, which she has never renounced; the dynasty of the Guelphs, one of the most ancient of Europe, which, from the Middle Ages downward, struggled against despotism and centralization, then represented by the Hohenstauffen, as they now are by the Hohensollern, with a population of \$,000,000, will be in the north what Havaria is in the south. To constitute that kingdom which will hold so excellent a place in the equilibrium of Germany it will be sufficient to restore Hanover to her legitimate sovereigns, and to loin to it Westphalia as far as the Rhine and the Duchy of Oldeuberg. The Duchies of Saxony will, of themselves, demand to be united to Royal Saxony. Prussia will be off the Guelphs. The Duchies of Saxony will, of themselves, demand to be united to Royal Saxony. Prussia will be absorbed by her, and which will recover her Republican Government, to which she owed her prosperity. The new Confederation would have a defensive lineted of the aggressive character which Prussia has given to the Northern Confederation. With such an orsanization, Germany would enjoy all the benefits of national unity without the disadvantages of centralization, and she would be safe from all attack from abroad without becomin

"We do not pretent that this plan, once adopted and carried out, would make all future wars impossible. It would be too much to hope from human nature. But we think we may affirm that an organization of Europe cenformable to the wishes of the people, and the principle of untionalities understood in its true sense—an organization that would restablish Poland, drive back Russis, give to Austria the mouths of the Danube, protect Turkey against the dangers which for the last half century meases her, reconstitute Germany in a manner conformable to her tendencies and the genies of her people, would keep off for a long time the principal causes of war which at this moment agritude public opinion and keep Europe in alarm. If the war had such results, it shoutheast the middle that the protect of the present situation. Let them can be middle that the mouth of the protect of the present situation. It them can be middle to make the province of the protect of the present situation. It them can be middle that the favorable channes. The state of things which was hard that sketched would be, on the contrary, after war with its happy chances, peace with all its security."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

LONDON, June 9 .- In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir Harry Verney, member for Buckingham, made some inquiries of the Government concerning measures for opening the territory in British North America to settlement. The Right Hon- C. B. Adderly, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, replied that the early colonization of the lands from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast was desirable; but as long as the negotiations for a settlement with the Hudson Bay Company were pending, no steps could be taken by the Home Government in that di-

ASCOT RACES This fashionable race meeting commenced to day

The course is but a few miles from the Queen's Palace, Windsor Castle, and in addition to the immense attendance of the fashionable world which always graces the occasion with their presence, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince of Denmark (who had deferred his departure from England for the purpose), and Prince Christian and his roya wife arrived in state, attended by a numerous retinue. The weather was fine, though cloudy, and the turf was in capital condition. Great interest

was not placed in the race for the gold vase, which was won by Mr. Chaplin's Blinkhoolie. The great event of the day was the race for the gold vase given by Her Majesty, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each; three years old to carry 105 th: four years, 122 lb; five, six, and aged, 129 lb; mares and geldings allowed 5 fb; two miles. It was won by Mr. Chaplain's b. c. Blinkhoolie, four years old, by Rataplan, out of Queen Mary: the Duke of Newcas tle's b. c. Julius, 4 years, by St. Albans, out of Julie, second; Lord Glascow's br. c., 4 years, by Toscpho lite, out of Miss Sarah, third; and Baron Roths child's Dalesman, fourth. The betting on the field was 12 to 1 against Blinkhoolie, 30 to 1 each against Julius and Sarah's colt, and 6 to 1 against Dalesman. The Prince of Wales Stake of 50 sovereigns each, with 1,000 sovereigns added, for three years old; colts to carry 122 lb; fillies, 117 lb; the owner of second horse to receive 200 sovereigns, and the owner of the third horse 100 sovereigns; one mile and five furlongs (131 subscribers); was won by Baron Rothschild's b. c. King Alfred, by King Tom, out of Scholar's dam by Bay Middleton; the Baron's b. c. Restitution, by King Tom, out of Rest's dam by Slane being second; Mr. Crawford's br. c., brother to Knight of the Crescent being third; eight ran. The betting was 6 to 1 against King Alfred; 3 to 1 against Restitution, and 4 to 1 against brother to Knight of the Crescent. The Ascot stakes of 25 sovereigns, with 200 sovereigns added, second to receive 100 sovereigns and third 50 sovereigns, two miles and a half, was won by Mr. Payne's b. mare, 5 years, by Young Melbourne, out of the Maid of Mastram : Mr. George Bryan's br. c. Burie, 3 years, by Ivan, out of Cognette, second : Capt. G. Day's br. c. Lord Palmerston, 3 years, by Marionette, out of Hub-bub, third. Fourteen ran. The betting being six to one against the winner, eight to one against Rurie, and 20 to one against Lord Palmerston. The Queen's Stand Plate of 200 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each-two years old to carry 96 lb; three years, 124 B; four years, 131 B; five and upward, 134 B; mares and geldings, 3 tb; 1,236 yards. Sir Joseph Hawley's bay horse Xi, five years old, by Gen. Williams, out of Lambda, won; the Duke of Newcastle's two year old filly Abstinence, second; M. Fleming's b. c. Van Amburgh, 4 years old, by Van Galen out of Cavriana, third. The betting was even on Xi; two to one against Abstinence, and two to one against Van Amburgh. Seven ran.

THE DERBY DAY. Our latest mail accounts give us full details of the result of the English Derby, which was flashed over the wires about a fortnight ago. The great English festival is over. It is strange, but true, what a strong growth the turf has taken upon English soil. Some fifty years that the turf has taken upon English soil.

(J. Daley).

Sir Joseph Hawley declared to win with Rosierucian or Green Sleeve, in preference to Blue Gown, the notice having been posted in front of the weighing room on Tuesday afternoon.

Betting: 7 to 4 against Lady Elizabeth, 7 to 2 against Blue Gown, 8 to 1 against Paul Jones, 10 to 1 against Suffolk, 100 to 7 against Suffolk.

Blue Gown, 8 to 1 against Paul Jones, 10 to 1 against Suffolk, 100 to 7 against Speculum, 100 to 6 against Orion, 21 to 1 against Green Sleeve. 30 to 1 against Rosicrucian, 20 to 1 against Rosicrucian, 20 to 1 against King Alfred and Forest King, and 100 to 1 each against Viscount, Franchise, and Soc-Saw.

Place-betting: 2 to 1 on Lady Elizabeth, 5 to 4 against Blue Gown, 7 to 4 against Paul Jones, 2 to 1 against Slinoir, 5 to 2 each against Speculum and Orion, 6 to 1 each against St. Ronan and Cap-a-Pie, and 10 to 1 against King Alfred.

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Place-betting: 3 to 1 on Lady Ram-ness, 2 to 3 against Sticiois, 5 to 2 each against Specular Specular and Orbon. 2 to 3 against Sticiois, 5 to 2 each against St. Roman and Capa-Fie, and 10 to 1 against King Affred.

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After Journal of the Capa Affred Stick of the Journal of Viscount and Lady Elizabeth, Oflowing in a dense ruck. Before a couple of hundred yards of the Journal of Viscount and Lady Elizabeth. After soing about a quarter of a mile, Orion took up the running, at the adoption of the Capa Affred Stick of the Forest, Orion, Green Sleeve, Paul Jones, See-Saw, and Samaon heading the remainder, the rearward iot comprising St. Roman, Cock of the Walk, Visceunt, and Lady Elizabeth. After soing about a quarter of a mile, Orion took up the running, at the adoption of the Capa Affred Stick of the Capa Affred Stick of the Capa Affred Stick of Stick Office and Stick of the Capa Affred Stick of Stick Office and Stick of the Capa Affred Stick of Stick Office Affred Affred

MURDER TRIALS IN MASSACHUSETTS.
WORCESTER, June 9.—The trial of James E.
Shepard, the wife-murderer, was resumed to-day. Shepard
retracted his pica of not guilty of murder in the first degree, and pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree.
He was sentenced to imprisonment for life with one day's
solitary confinement. The trial of Shas and Charles
James for the murder of Clark, is to be taken up to-morrow. A separate trial was denied Silas James.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE WILKESBARRE, June 9.—The excursion of the National Board of Trade reached here after passing the day in the coal regions.